Beaver Valley Park

Management Plan

April 2016

BRITISH COLUMBIA | BC Parks

Beaver Valley Park

Management Plan

Approved by:

April 14, 2016

Jeff Leahy
Regional Director
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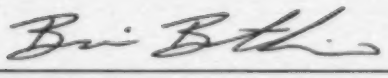
Date



April 8, 2016

Brian Bawtinheimer
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Conservation, Planning and Aboriginal Relations Branch
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Date

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Management Plan Purpose

The purpose of this management plan is to guide the management of Beaver Valley Park. This management plan:

- articulates the key features and values of the park;
- identifies appropriate types and levels of management activities;
- determines appropriate levels of use and development;
- establishes a long-term vision and management objectives for the park; and
- responds to current and predicted threats and opportunities by defining a set of management strategies to achieve the management vision and objectives.

1.2 Planning Area

Beaver Valley Park, 767 hectares, is located about 50 kilometres southeast of the City of Quesnel, 53 kilometres north of the City of Williams Lake, 25 kilometres west of Likely, and 50 kilometres northwest of Horsefly (Figure 1). Beaver Valley Park is not connected to the provincial road system and can best be accessed by boat traveling up or down Beaver Creek.

The park boundary encompasses parts of Beaver Valley and Beaver Creek, and protects an annually inundated floodplain which is part of a chain of lakes and wetlands connected by a meandering stream (Figure 2).

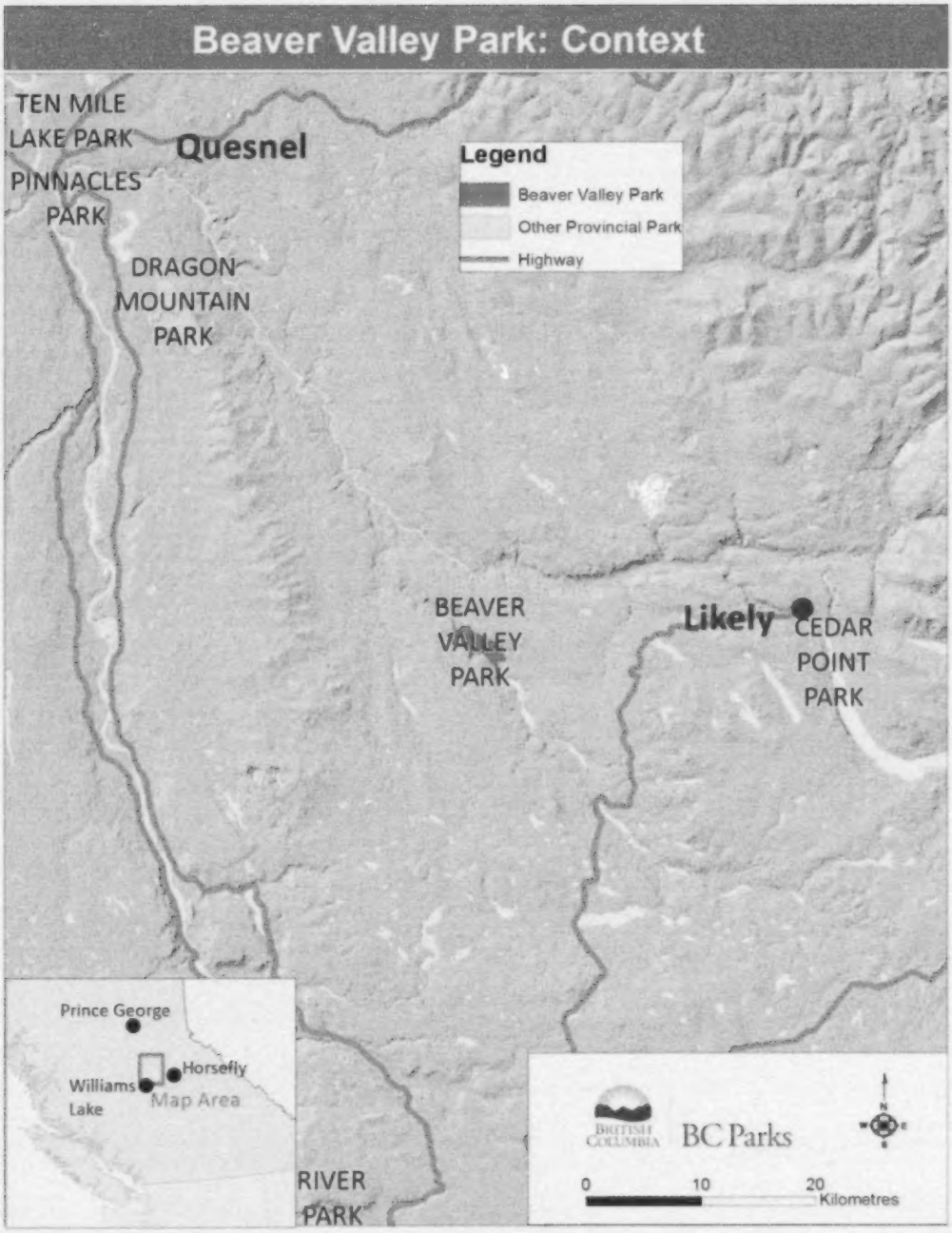

Figure 1: Context Map for Beaver Valley Park

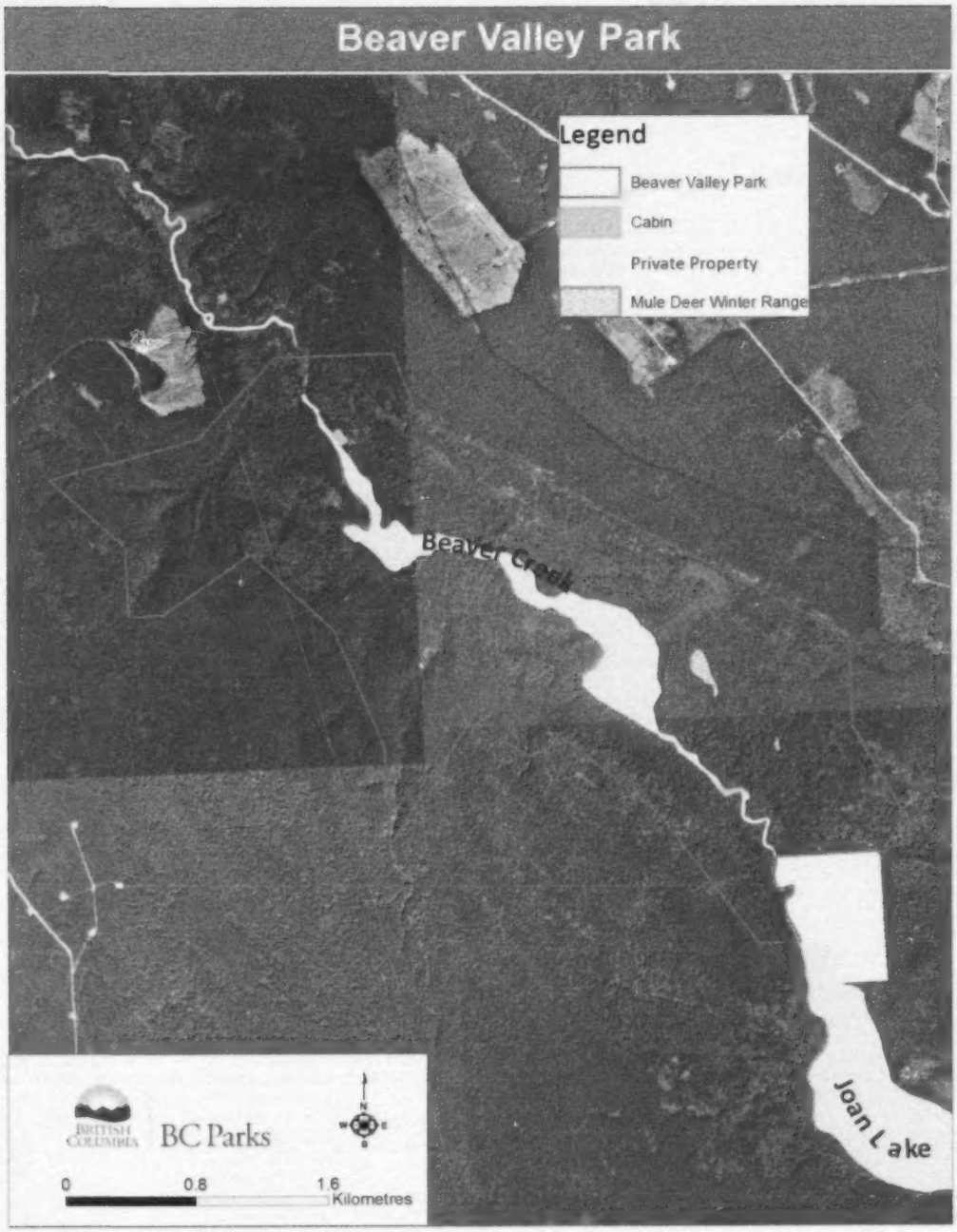

Figure 2: Map of Beaver Valley Park

1.3 Legislative Framework

Establishment of this park was recommended through the Cariboo-Chilcotin Land-Use Plan (CCLUP) Goal 2 (Special Feature) process and the Horsefly Sustainable Resource Management Plan (SRMP). The park was formally established as a Class A park on March 14, 2013 by the *Protected Areas of British Columbia Amendment Act, 2013.* The park is named and described in Schedule D of the *Protected Areas of British Columbia Act.*

Class A parks are Crown lands dedicated to the preservation of their natural environments for the inspiration, use and enjoyment of the public. Development in Class A parks is limited to that which is necessary to maintain the park's recreational values. Some activities that existed at the time the park was established (e.g., grazing, hay cutting) may be allowed to continue in certain Class A parks[1] but commercial resource extraction or development activities are not permitted (i.e., logging, mining or hydroelectric development).

1.4 Adjacent Land Use

The terrestrial lands and waters adjacent to Beaver Valley Park almost completely consist of Crown land with designated and tenured uses as described below. A parcel of private land is adjacent to the park's southern boundary (Figure 2).

Beaver Valley Park is partially surrounded by forest lands, including tenured lands. Forestry is a historic and continuing activity in the watershed surrounding Beaver Valley Park and includes operating areas adjacent to the park. Resource roads and cutblocks occur next to the park. Land Use Objectives for the Cariboo-Chilcotin Land-Use Plan Area are being applied in these operating areas adjacent to the park. These operating areas also partially fall within Ungulate Winter Ranges for Mule Deer established under the *Forest and Range Practices Act* (see Figure 2). Within these winter ranges for Mule Deer, forest practices, such as those related to certain silvicultural treatments and building of roads, are regulated to maintain adequate winter ranges.

One trapline, two range tenures, and two guide outfitter areas surround (and overlap with) the park; and several mineral tenures occur adjacent to the western and northern park boundary.

1.5 Management Commitments/Agreements

During the implementation of the Cariboo-Chilcotin Land-Use Plan[2], the following general guidance was provided for park management in the land use plan area:

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[1] Applies only to Class A parks listed in Schedule D of the *Protected Areas of British Columbia Act.*

[2] Cariboo-Chilcotin Land-Use Plan 90 Day Implementation Process Final Report, February 1995

- A protected area is land on which the dominant ecological values should be protected and that uses, such as recreation, cattle grazing (except the Junction Sheep Range), hunting, trapping and backcountry tourism, will be allowed.
- Hunting and trapping will continue to be allowed in all new protected areas.
- Many of the major new protected areas are available, in principle and where appropriate, for commercial tourism and recreation. These development opportunities will be identified during area-specific management planning which will also recognize the protection of the special natural values of each area and the provision for public non-commercial recreation.

Protected areas, such as Beaver Valley Park, recommended under the Goal 2 (Special Feature) objective[3], protect special natural, cultural heritage, and recreational features, including rare and endangered species and critical habitats, outstanding or unique botanical, zoological, geological, and paleontological features, outstanding or fragile cultural heritage features, and outstanding recreational features.

During development of the Cariboo-Chilcotin Land-Use Plan, Beaver Valley Park was recommended for protection under the Goal 2 (Special Feature) objective to protect a unique slow flowing riverine ecosystem and habitats of species at risk (see section 2.1).

1.6 Land Uses, Tenures and Interests

Some tenures in the park predate park establishment and include one trapline, completely overlapping the park, and two guide outfitters' territories, also completely overlapping the park. These tenures are authorized under the *Wildlife Act*, and also must be authorized through a Park Use Permit under the *Park Act*. A license of occupation under the *Land Act* for seasonal residential use is located next to Beaver Creek in the northeastern part of the park (see Figure 2). Improvements under this license include a log cabin, several sheds, an outhouse, and a garden.

The Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations administers two range tenures for grazing authorized under the *Range Act*. These tenures completely overlap with the park.

Access for the tenured uses mentioned above, including the seasonal residential use, occurs mainly through an unmaintained trail predating park establishment. This trail is in the portion of the park northeast of Beaver Creek.

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[3] A Protected Areas Strategy for British Columbia, 1993.

1.7 Management Planning Process

BC Parks initiated a management planning process for Beaver Valley Park in the spring of 2015. Background information was compiled that identifies important natural and cultural values, plus recreational and economic interests to be incorporated into the management plan. As part of an initial comment period, BC Parks invited First Nations, stakeholders, and the general public to provide information on the values, future direction, activities and future management objectives and strategies for Beaver Valley Park.

In November 2015, a review draft was circulated to First Nations, relevant agencies, stakeholders, and local governments as well as posted on the BC Parks website for broader comment and circulation. Input received during this review was essential to the development of the final management plan.

1.8 Relationship with First Nations

The Province and First Nations governments are working toward a relationship based on respect, recognition and accommodation of aboriginal title and rights. This management plan proposes to develop working relationships between BC Parks and First Nations in a number of areas to ensure that management of the park considers their traditional uses.

Beaver Valley Park lies within the asserted traditional territory of four First Nations: Xatśūll First Nation, Neskonlith Indian Band, Tsilhqot'in National Government (Engagement Zone A and Engagement Zone B), and Williams Lake Indian Band.

1.9 Relationship with Communities

Beaver Valley Park is in the Cariboo Regional District. Likely is the closest community to Beaver Valley Park as it is located approximately 25 kilometres east of Beaver Valley Park (Figure 1). Horsefly is located approximately 50 kilometres southeast of the park. Many residents who live in the regional district, including in the communities of Likely and Horsefly, share an interest in the management of Beaver Valley Park. Other surrounding communities with a potential interest in the park include the City of Quesnel and the City of Williams Lake.

Ongoing engagement and outreach with the Cariboo Regional District and the local communities will be required to ensure that residents are aware of, and supportive of the Beaver Valley Park Management Plan. This will include continued dialogue with residents of the regional district, the communities of Likely and Horsefly and interested residents from other surrounding communities and any other provincial and/or local interest groups or local governments who have expressed interest in the use and management of the park.

2.0 Values and Roles of the Park

2.1 Significance in the Protected Areas System

The primary role of Beaver Valley Park is to protect the slow moving riverine ecosystem unique for its productive and diverse ecosystems. The secondary role of the park is to protect critical winter range for Mule Deer and habitat for species at risk, such as Fisher and Wolverine.

The aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems of the park are regionally unique due to a long growing season, a moist hot climate, and diverse aquatic complex, resulting in highly productive ecosystems (see further detail in section 2.2).

2.2 Biodiversity and Natural Heritage Values

Beaver Valley Park is situated in the Cariboo Plateau Ecosection[4] of which only about 2.0% or 16,884 hectares[5] are provincially protected with less than 5% (767 ha) in this park. This ecosection is a rolling upland with rounded hills and ridges from glacial activity. The ecosection is drained to the west into the Fraser River and contains several medium-sized lakes, many wetlands, and small streams such as Beaver Creek.

The park falls within the Sub-Boreal Spruce (SBS) biogeoclimatic zone[6]. In general, this zone extends from valley bottoms to about 1,300 metres elevation and is dominated by upland coniferous forests with Douglas-fir, hybrid white spruce, subalpine fir, lodgepole pine and trembling aspen as common tree species. Beaver Valley Park contains pockets of deciduous and coniferous old forests with some unique stands dominated by relatively large Douglas-fir.

The park contributes to the provincial protection of the Horsefly Variant of the Sub-Boreal Spruce Dry Warm Subzone (SBS dw1). A total of 8,450 hectares of this variant is protected in British Columbia and 3.03 % (or 256 hectares) of it is located within Beaver Valley Park[7]. The park also contributes substantially to the provincial protection of the Moist Hot Subzone of the Sub-Boreal Spruce biogeoclimatic zone (SBS mh). A total of 1,280 hectares of this

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[4] British Columbia's ecoregion classification system divides the province into broad areas of similar climate, physiography, oceanography, hydrology, vegetation and wildlife potential. Ecosections are the narrowest in scope of the geographic units within this classification system.

[5] Data Source: Protected Areas System Overview at http://maps.gov.bc.ca/ess/sv/paso/

[6] British Columbia's biogeoclimatic classification system divides ecosystems into biogeoclimatic (BEC) zones representing climatic variations associated with specific types of soils, plant and animal communities. Within zones, subzones and variants reflect finer-scale climatic variations.

[7] Data Source: Hectares BC online query at http://www.hectaresbc.org/app/habc/HaBC.html

subzone are protected in British Columbia and 40% (or 512 hectares) of it is located within Beaver Valley Park.

The park supports various wildlife species including Black Bear and ungulates such as Moose and Mule Deer. Critical winter range for Mule Deer covers the eastern portion of the park (Figure 2). This winter range was formerly designated as Ungulate Winter Range U 5-002 under the *Forest and Range Practices Act*. The establishment of the park supersedes this designation and protects the winter range under the *Park Act*.

Habitats in the park support several species at risk including meso-carnivores such as Fisher and Wolverine, *luscus* subspecies, birds such as Sharp-tailed Grouse, *columbianus* subspecies, Blue Heron, and American Bittern, and bats such as the Northern Long-Eared Myotis, all provincially blue-listed species.

The aquatic habitats of the park support fish species such as Northern Pikeminnow, Rainbow Trout, Peamouth Chub, Longnose Sucker, Largescale Sucker, and Kokanee.

The slow flowing riverine ecosystem runs through most of the park and consists of all the slow flowing sections of Beaver Creek and adjacent riparian and wetland areas. There are other slow flowing water ecosystems in the region, but none are as productive and diverse as this one. The combination of a dynamic flooding regime and a long growing season due to the warm moist climate results in a highly productive terrestrial and aquatic ecosystem. The varieties of annual succulent growth of fruits and shoots make for a biologically rich stream and wetland complex.

The park is not directly adjacent to any other protected area (Figure 1). Yet the park is connected to a Mule Deer Winter Range network and as such helps enhance ecosystems and habitat connectivity.

For further detail on Beaver Valley ecosystems and wildlife, consult Case and Zirnhelt (1998)[8].

2.3 Cultural Values

First Nations frequently used Beaver Valley including the park for a variety of traditional use activities comprised of harvesting for sustenance, and ceremonial or medicinal uses. Contemporary First Nation culture includes many of these uses and practices. Examples of such practices are camping, gathering, berry picking, fishing, trapping, and hunting for deer, Moose and other wildlife. Also, First Nations traditionally used and presently use the flora and fauna in the park as materials for cultural artifacts. For example, birch is

[8] Case, R. and Zirnhelt, M. 1998. Lower Beaver Valley Corridor Ecosystem: Meeting CCLP Targets. Report submitted to Sub-Regional Planning and Lakes Classification under the Cariboo Chilcotin Land-Use Plan.

used for weaving baskets. First Nations also used Beaver Creek as a travel and migration corridor.

Archaeological assessments reviews indicate that a substantial area of the park has a high potential for archaeological sites.

For appreciation, protection, and maintenance of cultural and traditional values, the following guiding principles are important to the First Nations whose asserted territory includes Beaver Valley Park: First Nations honour the connection to the land, resources and elements of the natural world that provide for physical and spiritual needs, and that First Nation members are on this planet as stewards of the natural resources. Therefore, First Nations endeavour to protect and enhance traditional territories and recognize the responsibility to protect the lands and resources for future generations.

2.4 Recreation Values

As a recreation destination, the park is focused on water-accessed backcountry activities. Recreational opportunities include angling for trout, Kokanee and other fish species, kayaking, canoeing, and wildlife and nature viewing, and to a lesser extent hiking, snowshoeing and cross-country skiing. The park is part of a canoe corridor with terrific wildlife viewing. Additional recreation opportunities include guided and unguided hunting.

Water-based access to the park may not always be safe. During spring freshet, boating below Joan Lake (Figure 2) may be hazardous due to high flows, steep stream gradients and sharp turns in Beaver Creek. In the fall, boating on Beaver Creek may be difficult due to low water levels.

Present and historic visitor numbers are unknown. There are currently no recreational facilities, established campsites, or maintained hiking trails in the park. At least one unmaintained trail exists in the portion of the park northeast of Beaver Creek. This trail was established prior to park establishment.

2.5 Climate Change

In British Columbia, climate change effects vary by region. Beaver Valley Park falls within the Cariboo Regional District for which predictive[9] modelling indicates that, from 2040 to 2069, mean annual temperature, annual precipitation, frost-free days, and annual growing degree days will likely increase substantially; whereas snow fall and summer precipitation will likely decrease substantially. These climatic changes will likely result in changes to ecosystem composition and function across the landscape. The severity and

[9] Pacific Climate Impacts Consortium. Plan2Adapt. Web based analysis tool accessed in 2015. URL at: http://www.pacificclimate.org/analysis-tools/plan2adapt.

extent of these changes will accelerate if measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and curb climate change are not implemented.

Along with other possible ramifications, these projected climatic changes may result in hydrological changes including water temperature and flow regimes which could in turn affect the aquatic flora and fauna of Beaver Valley Park. However, no research specific to Beaver Valley supports this assertion.

3.0 Management Direction

3.1 Management Vision

Beaver Valley Park continues to protect First Nation cultural values, Mule Deer winter ranges, and unique and intact slow flowing riverine ecosystems and the fish and wildlife species that depend on them. Visitors enjoy low-impact backcountry recreation such as wildlife and nature viewing and boating along the Beaver Valley canoeing corridor.

3.2 Management Objectives and Strategies

Management Context	Management Objectives and Strategies
It is desired to protect First Nation cultural and traditional use values in the park. Archaeological assessments and reviews indicate that a substantial area of the park has a high potential for archaeological sites.	**Management Objective: Protect and maintain First Nations cultural and traditional use sites and features.** **Management Strategies:** Encourage further research and assessments to confirm the location of sensitive cultural features and archaeological sites. Identify threats, and if necessary, implement measures to maintain and protect cultural heritage sites and features. These measures may include: site maintenance, public information initiatives, monitoring sensitive sites, and focusing use away from sensitive sites. Work with First Nations to include traditional place, feature names, and First Nation logos on maps, signage, and BC Parks internet sites where appropriate.
There is an interest in providing for limited recreational activities. The park is part of a canoe corridor with terrific wildlife viewing opportunities. The addition of maintained trails and designated camping sites may help to focus recreational use away from sensitive park values. Boating conditions can be unsafe during the	**Management Objective: Provide limited low-impact recreational opportunities.** **Management Strategies:** Allow low-impact backcountry recreation compatible with protecting cultural values, riverine ecosystems, Mule Deer winter range, and other biodiversity values. Such opportunities include cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, hiking, camping, nature and wildlife viewing, and kayaking and canoeing. Fishing and hunting are also acceptable. Work with and support appropriate agencies to maintain the canoe corridor along Beaver Valley and beyond without impacting the biodiversity values in the park. For example, make any campsite accessible to canoeists if possible. Encourage water-based access as the main public access to the park except for activities related to range tenures or registered traplines. Work with trapline and range tenure holders to ensure that their

Management Context	Management Objectives and Strategies
spring freshet. Water-based access to the park has the potential to cause less impact on the park's ecosystems than land-based access. Also, In the past, land-based access often included trespassing through private property. Bear habitat overlaps with the areas of the park used for recreation.	access into the park minimizes impacts on park values. Ensure visitors are aware of the potentially unsafe boating conditions during the spring freshet. This may include posting safety information on the BC Parks webpage. Allow for the maintenance of one or two short trails for hiking, cross-country skiing, and snow-shoeing preferably along sections of the existing unmaintained trail (see Section 2.4 for detail). Allow designation of one backcountry campsite if impacts to cultural and biodiversity values can be avoided. Allow wilderness style camping at undesignated sites. Discontinue support if impacts on biodiversity values become evident. Recommend that the current tenured seasonal residential use of the northeastern corner of the park (see cabin in Figure 2) be permitted only so long as the use is by the current tenure holder following which such use will be reconsidered. Explore options with the holder of the seasonal residential use tenure to transition from land-based to water-based access to the tenure area. If such water-based access isn't practicable, work with the tenure holder to minimize the impacts from land-based access. Conduct periodic bear hazard assessments for recreational facilities and activities.
Management Context	**Management Objectives and Strategies**
Some human activities and associated infrastructure have the potential to negatively impact aquatic ecosystems, Mule Deer winter range, Fisher and habitats for other species at risk. The primary and secondary roles of this park are both associated with the protection of ecological values. There are specific management guidelines for areas with Mule Deer Winter Range. Those applicable to this park	**Management Objective: Maintain healthy riverine ecosystems, Mule Deer winter range, and habitats of species at risk, such as Fisher.** **Management Strategies:** Encourage water-based access to any future maintained recreation trails for hiking, snowshoeing, and cross-country skiing (from Beaver Creek). If and when maintenance of recreation trails is necessary, keep trails narrow and: • avoid trail sections on ridge lines, • avoid opening the forest canopy, • avoid cutting of trees greater than 11.5 centimeters, • avoid building new trail sections except when avoiding ridge lines and for connecting the maintained trail system to Beaver Creek for water-based access (i.e., use the unmaintained trail that was established prior to park establishment). Do not allow motorized terrestrial activities, except for activities related

Management Context	Management Objectives and Strategies
should be applied. Spills, sewage and other disturbance from boating activities may impact aquatic habitats. The unique and slow flowing aquatic ecosystems in this park are particularly fragile and vulnerable to spills and other disturbance. Hunting, trapping and grazing will continue as a result of previous land use planning commitments. Where possible these activities and access for the activities should minimize impacts to park values. Small mouth bass is an invasive fish species introduced to Beaver Creek before park establishment. Forest communities in the park could be impacted by beetles such as the fir-beetle.	to the range tenure, registered traplines, and tenured seasonal residential use in the northeastern corner of the park (as per specifications for this use above). Limit motorized activities near park boundaries by working with First Nations, forest companies, private land owners, and appropriate government agencies to manage road access and motorized access restrictions adjacent to the park. Do not allow horseback riding except for activities related to range tenures. Continue to support research to confirm the presence of species at risk including rare ecosystems. Work with provincial fish and wildlife managers to implement necessary strategies to maintain the integrity of Mule Deer winter range values, riverine ecosystems, and habitats of species at risk. Monitor land use activities adjacent to the park for potential impacts on the park's values. Where there are adjacent uses, such as timber harvesting activities, build relationships with relevant tenure holders and agencies. Work with the provincial ministry responsible for grazing to maintain and/or implement appropriate grazing management. Management strategies for grazing should be directed towards maintenance of Mule Deer winter range, habitats of species at risk, riparian areas, and water quality particularly in the slow flowing riverine ecosystem, as well as invasive plant control strategies. Recommend that the appropriate federal regulatory authority seek changes to limit boating to engines with less than 10 horsepower. Support the development of an oil spill preparedness plan for the park. Monitor beetle activity and work with appropriate agencies to implement pro-active measures for beetle management. If tree removal is necessary as part of forest health management, balance appropriate forest health objectives with maintaining Mule Deer winter range. Encourage appropriate agencies to develop a water quality monitoring program for freshwater areas in conjunction with other regional initiatives. Support the development of an invasive species program and explore partnerships with appropriate agencies, evaluate existing programs, increase public awareness. As part of an invasive species program, support field assessments to locate invasive species such as the small mouth bass. Where necessary, develop eradication plans for any invasive species.

Management Context	Management Objectives and Strategies
Resource use activities, such as timber harvesting, in upland areas adjacent to the park may affect the visual quality in the park.	**Management Objective: Maintain the visual quality in the park, and particularly along the canoeing corridor centred on Beaver Creek.** **Management Strategy:** Work with tenure holders and applicable agencies to minimize any visual impacts, with a particular focus on the viewshed from Beaver Creek.
Some of the park's aquatic areas and adjacent upland terrestrial portion may be affected by climate change, but there is substantial uncertainty regarding the impacts and outcomes of those changes on the parks values. Since the primary role of the park is to protect a unique riverine ecosystem it is important to monitor and understand the impacts of climate change on this feature in particular.	**Management Objective: Improve knowledge and understanding of the effects of climate change on the park's aquatic and terrestrial portion.** **Management Strategies:** Support research and other efforts to monitor and evaluate the effects of climate change on park values, particularly the slow flowing riverine ecosystem, shorelines, old forests, and other values sensitive to increasing temperature and precipitation and other predicted regional climatic changes (see section 2.5). Specific efforts should be made to identify shoreline areas that may be sensitive to changes in stream hydrology and monitoring the effects of changing water levels. Ensure that infrastructure development and maintenance considers climate change trends, and identifies actions that are adaptive.
Land uses and activities occurring in the park require appropriate permits.	**Management Objective:** **Ensure that land uses and activities in the park are appropriately authorized.** **Management Strategy:** Ensure permits are issued for all land uses, tenures, and activities in the park which require authorization under the *Park Act*, particularly for guide outfitting and trapping.

3.3 Zoning Plan

In general terms, a zoning plan divides a park into logical management units within which certain activities/uses are permitted and a particular set of management objectives apply. Zones are designed to reflect the physical environment, existing patterns of use and the desired level of management and development in a given management unit.

Beaver Valley Park is zoned in its entirety as Nature Recreation. This zone is oriented to protecting a relatively pristine environment. Management actions are minimal and generally not evident except for limited infrastructure (e.g., campground).

4.0 Plan Implementation

4.1 Implementation Plan

Specific projects will be evaluated for priority in relation to the overall protected areas system. Where needed, BC Parks will seek project-specific funding and partners to implement management strategies.

4.2 High Priority Strategies

The following strategies have been identified as high priorities for implementation:

1. Identify threats, and if necessary, implement measures to maintain and protect cultural heritage sites and features. These measures may include: site maintenance, public information initiatives, monitoring sensitive sites, and focusing uses away from sensitive sites.
2. Allow low-impact backcountry recreation compatible with protecting cultural values, riverine ecosystems, Mule Deer winter range, and other biodiversity values. Such opportunities include cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, hiking, camping, nature and wildlife viewing, and kayaking and canoeing. Fishing and hunting are also acceptable.
3. Work with and support appropriate agencies to maintain the canoe corridor along Beaver Valley and beyond without impacting the biodiversity values in the park.
4. Work with the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations to maintain and/or implement appropriate grazing management including managing for wildlife values and riparian areas. Management strategies for grazing should be directed towards maintenance of Mule Deer winter range, habitats of species at risk, riparian areas, and water quality particularly in the slow flowing riverine ecosystem, as well as invasive plant control strategies.
5. Work with fish and wildlife managers to manage Mule Deer winter range values, riverine ecosystems, and habitats of species at risk.

4.3 Plan Assessment

In order to ensure that the management direction for Beaver Valley Park remains relevant and effective, BC Parks staff will ensure that the management plan is assessed by BC Parks staff on a regular basis (i.e., at least every 5 years). Minor administrative updates may be identified and completed at any time (e.g., correct spelling errors and update protected area details where needed), and will be documented according to BC Parks guidelines.

If an internal assessment reveals that the management plan requires more significant updating or substantial new management direction is needed, a formal review by BC Parks may be initiated to determine whether the management plan requires an amendment or if a new management plan is required.

The management plan amendment process or development of a new management plan includes an opportunity for public input.

Appendix 1: Appropriate Use Table

The following table summarizes existing and potential future uses in Beaver Valley Park that are and are not appropriate in the Nature Recreation Zone. This is not intended to be an exhaustive list of all uses that may be considered in this protected area in the future.

Please note that appropriate uses may be geographically restricted (i.e., only allowed in certain areas of Beaver Valley Park) or are only appropriate at certain times of the year. Please ensure that you are well informed of any use restrictions as indicated in the table. It is important to review relevant sections of the management plan when interpreting the table.

Appropriate Use Table Legend		
N	**Not an appropriate use**	The use is not appropriate in the indicated zone. If the use currently exists but the management planning process has determined that the use is no longer appropriate in all or part of the park, the management plan will include strategies for ending the activity (e.g., phasing out, closing).
Y	**May be an appropriate use**	Some level or extent of this use may be appropriate in the zone indicated. The management plan may provide guidance on the appropriate level of use and may address specific restrictions or planned enhancements (e.g. capacity, designated areas for a particular activity, party size, time of year, etc). For new or expanded uses, this symbol indicates that the use may be considered for further evaluation. The appropriateness of some activities may not be confirmed until a further assessment (e.g., BC Parks Impact Assessment Process) or evaluation process (e.g., park use permit adjudication) is completed.
Y1	**Appropriate use as per section 30 of the *Park Act***	The use is not normally appropriate in a park but was occurring pursuant to an encumbrance or Crown authorization at the time the park was designated and is allowed to continue.

Activity/Facility	Wilderness Recreation Zone	Comments
Recreational Activities/Uses		
Boating (human powered and electrical)	Y	
Boating (combustion engine)	Y	See section 3.2 for supported regulatory changes
Camping (designated site)	Y	
Camping (wilderness style-undesignated sites)	Y	See detail in section 3.2.
Fish Stocking	N	
Fishing	Y	
Hiking	Y	
Horseback riding	Y	See section 3.2 for restrictions
Hunting	Y	
Land-based Motorized Activity (e.g., 4x4, motorcycles, ATV-not including snowmobiles, snowcats or aircraft landings)	Y	Restricted to certain tenured activities as per section 3.2.
Skiing (cross-country track based)	Y	
Snowshoeing	Y	
Recreation Facilities/Infrastructure		
Boat Launches	N	
Boat Wharves and Docks	N	
Cabins, Huts and Shelters (as defined in the Fixed Roof Accommodation Policy)	N	Except for the existing tenured cabin. See details in section 3.2
Lodges (as defined in the Fixed Roof Accommodation Policy)	N	
Designated Camping Site (not vehicle accessed)	Y	
Roads	Y	Transition from terrestrial towards water-based access if feasible
Trails	Y	See conditions in section 3.2
Visitor Information Buildings	N	
Other Activities/Infrastructure		
Grazing	Y1	
Trapping	Y	